

OREGON REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 1.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871.

NO. 46.

The
Is Issued Every Saturday Morning, at
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

BY SULLIVAN & TYSON.

OFFICE—Mill street, opposite the Court
House.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SINGLE COPIES—One Year, \$2 50; Six
Months, \$1 75; Three Months, \$1 00.
For Clubs of ten or more \$2 per annum.
Subscription must be paid strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square (10 lines or less), first insert, \$3 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
A liberal deduction will be made to quar-
terly and yearly advertisers.

Professional cards will be inserted at \$12 00
per annum.

Transient advertisements must be paid for
in advance to insure publication. All other
advertising bills must be paid quarterly.

Legal tenders taken at their current value.
Blanks and Job Work of every description
furnished at low rates on short notice.

A Splendid Chance.

We will send the DALLAS REPUBLICAN and
DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY, which is itself \$3 for one
year, to any person who pays us \$1

DEMOCRAT'S MONTHLY stands unrivalled as a
Family Magazine. Its choice Literature, its
superior Music, its large amount of valuable
information on miscellaneous subjects, its
practical and reliable information in regard to
the fashions, and artistic illustrations, give it a
just claim to its well-earned title, "The Model
Magazine of America."

The Rights of Children.

[From the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.]

This is the age when, for the first
time in human history, the rights of all
living things are, in some way, recog-
nized as existing. We are far enough
yet from according to all their rights,
but we talk about them, we see them,
and thought is busy to determine how
they should be best secured.

Even the dumb animals have their
advocates. The bird flies, and the horse
labors, exempt from many a former
abuse, danger or ill. Man with his
superior muscle and pluck, has secured
for himself a recognition that forbids
others to trample upon privileges which
he calls his own. And woman, too, is
rising with her demand that whatever
is man's right, should also be conceded
as her right as well. It is an age of
rights; we wish to give everyone their
due; and those who cannot speak for
themselves, must be spoken for.

In regard to women, our idea is that
their present condition is neither as bad
as has been, nor as good as it will be.
There has been already so much thought
and said about her rights, as to receive
some modification, and a fair degree
of common justice. But in regard to
the rights of children, very little has
been thought, or said, or done. They
cannot speak for themselves. There
are few to speak for them. They are
still looked upon very much as prop-
erty. It is still conceded that their
parents have an exclusive right to them.
If these parents wish to send them out
to beg day after day, it is thought that
they have an undoubted right to do so.
If they desire to send their children
forth as boot-blacks at six or eight
years of age, there are few interested or
disposed to dispute their right to do so.
Or, if they will that their children
should stand all day at the loom, or by
the spindles, or do some kind of manual
work, instead of going to school, it is
usually regarded as right that they
should do even this. Nobody, perhaps,
regards it as wisdom for them to do any
of these things, but there are enough
who regard it as an undoubted parental
prerogative.

Now it is just this which we wish to
stoutly and emphatically deny. The
children have rights of their own—
rights in which society ought to protect
them in all cases where parental wisdom
fails to do it. Children are not property.
They are not the born servants and
slaves of their parents. They belong to
themselves, and it is their inalienable
right to be, in an age like this, fitted for
taking some useful and self-supporting
place in the world's works. It is their
right to receive an education according
to their capacity, just as good as our
public schools can provide. No parental
authority has any right to intervene
between them and those advantages
which shall make their experience and
influence in life the best possible. It is
really of less consequence that the home
of to-day be uncomfortable, than that
both it and the homes of its children
should be without promise. And parents
should not be allowed to sacrifice the
future of their children to their own

desire to get on a little further in the
world. Children ought to be protected
against this short-sighted avarice on the
part of their fathers and mothers. Children
are not to blame for the igno-
rance in which they are growing up.
The fault is first parental, then social.
If parents are poor and ignorant, gen-
eral laws ought to provide that every
child should not suffer unnecessarily
from neglect, and humane individuals
ought to see to it that in every neigh-
borhood those laws take effect.

These poor parents plead that they
need the work of the children to help
in the maintenance of the family, to
buy the clothing and daily bread. In
some cases, this plea is just. In a large
number of cases it is groundless.
Where it is just, it would be a better
public economy to keep the family and
pay for the children's schooling, than
to allow the parents to deprive the
children of their early advantages,
their rights to the privilege of educa-
tion. The better citizens they would
thus become, would more than repay
the community in dollars and cents for
its forethought and justice.

It ought to be a recognized first prin-
ciple, that every child born into the
bosom of society has a right to the best
we can do for it. The welfare of the
whole community is more or less in-
volved in its welfare. If it is so cared
for as to be useful and productive, soci-
ety is the gainer. But if it be left in
neglect, becomes a vagrant, a criminal
or a sot, society is continually taxed for
support, and has constantly a heavy
bill of expenses to defend itself from its
vicious depredations. If we do not
secure the children their inalienable
rights, we suffer grievously for our
neglect. We make the public expense
greater, the public safety less; the pub-
lic morality lower, and allow the public
tone to fall far below the demands of a
nominally Christian and enlightened age.

There are many other considerations
touching the rights of children which
are applicable to their treatment in the
home. But to-day we had in view their
treatment by society; its duty to secure
them protection against the enslaving
desire of poor and ignorant parents.
We have abundant occasion to consider
the matter. Here stand these twenty-
thousand children who have no school-
ing, no wise provisions made for them;
who are beggars, vagrants, little boot-
blacks, newsboys, and who are maturing
every day. What are their prospects?
What are they likely to become? What
are all the Christians, all the philan-
thropists, all the wealthy and the wise
doing to secure their higher rights?

Inviting Death—Some Startling Facts.

The New York Tribune asserts that
the cause of half the vice among us is
the ignorance of parents of the fact that
certain nervous and cerebral diseases
transmitted from themselves, tend to
make of their children from their birth
criminals or drunkards, and that only
incessant and skillful care can avert the
danger. The editor then goes on to
philosophize in this way:

A man may drink moderately but
steadily all his life, with no apparent
harm to himself, but his daughters be-
come nervous wrecks, his sons epilep-
tics, libertines, or incurable drunkards,
the hereditary tendency to crime hav-
ing its pathology and unvaried laws
precisely as scrofula, consumption, or
any other purely physical disease.
These are stale truths to medical men,
but the majority of parents, even those
of average intelligence, are either igno-
rant or wickedly regardless of them.
There will be a chance of ridding our
jails and almshouses of half their ten-
ants, when our people are brought to
treat drunkenness as a disease of the
stomach and blood, as well as of the
soul, to meet it with common sense and
a physician, as well as with threats of
eternal damnation, and to remove gin
shops and gin sellers for the same rea-
son that they would stagnant ponds or
unclean sewers. Another fatal mistake
is pointed out in the training of chil-
dren—the system of cramming—hot
house forcing of their brains, induced
partly by the unhealthy, feverish ambi-
tion and struggle that mark every
phase of our society, and partly by the
short time allowed for education. The
simplest physical laws that regulate the
use and abuse of the brain are utterly
disregarded by educated parents. To
gratify a mother's silly vanity during a
boy's school days, many a man is made
incompetent and useless. If the boy
shows any sign of unnatural ambition or
power, instead of regarding it as a symp-
tom of an unhealthy condition of the
blood vessels or other cerebral disease,
and treating it accordingly, it is accept-
ed as an evidence of genius, and the
inflamed brain is taxed to the utter-
most, until it gives way exhausted.

Story of a Deserted Mansion.

[From the New Jersey Mechanic.]

Not far from Morristown, N. J., and
situated on what is known as the Mad-
ison road, may be seen a large and fine
house, standing in the middle of exten-
sive pleasure grounds, bearing the
marks of having been the abode of pos-
sors of taste and wealth. The once
beautiful park, now, however, presents
the appearance of having been the
camping grounds of at least a regiment
of demoralized soldiers, so numerous
are the tracks everywhere of fires and
wanton hacking among the trees,
shrubs and evergreens.

Where once were flower beds and
rare plants, now browse stray cattle, and
pigs by the score rot to their noses'
content on the soft turf of the lawn.
On approaching the house, a still more
terrible scene of ruin may be found.
The hall doors stand wide open, and as
the stranger enters, several cattle
calmly survey him from their comfort-
able position on the drawing room floor.
The house is three stories high, and
surmounted with a cupola. The rooms
are spacious and numerous, and were
finished in the best possible manner
when built. Windows opening to the
floor, and consisting of large and valu-
able panes of glass, oppose little or no
obstruction to the cattle and pigs, the
former generally taking sash and all
with them, when leaving in haste.

On the floor of what has evidently
been the library, tramps or mischievous
boys have lighted fires, whose flames
were fed, from appearances, by the
doors of cupboards, stair railings, and
other small pieces of woodwork of the
house. In many places the floor has
been burnt almost through, and how
the house has escaped from being burnt
down is a wonder. With carboniz-
ed ends of wood, hideous and revolting
pictures have been drawn upon the
pure, white walls, together with words
of indecent character.

The plaster center ornaments of the
rooms have been the mark for the
intruders to shy empty bottles and
stones at, and all are greatly damaged.
Door-knobs, bells, and their wires and
pulls, water faucets, the paraphernalia
of the bath-room, and everything of a
like movable nature, have been wrench-
ed from their fastenings and carried
away. Window shutters have also dis-
appeared, though probably burnt as
fuel and not taken from the house.
Such a scene of wreck and desolation
can seldom be found within thirty
miles of the city of New York. One
might imagine such wreck among the
desolation of the South, but in the
prosperous North its history is unparal-
leled.

This house has this sad story: Built
but a few years ago, it passed into the
possession of a wealthy New York mer-
chant, who used every endeavor to
make it a home of beauty. No expense
was spared; and the house and grounds
became noted for their appropriate be-
longings. The mistress of the house,
the wife of the owner, unfortunately
there sickened and died. The friends
gathered to attend the funeral, and the
body was borne from its beautiful
earthly home to the cemetery. The last
to leave the house was its owner, and
he, turning the key in the lock, left it
just as it was to its fate. The neighbors
clamored for days for entrance, but no
one was within, and all attempts to
persuade its owner, who had gone to
New York, to return to it, were un-
availing. Attempts were made to pur-
chase or rent it, but to neither plan
would the owner accede. If sold at all,
the ground should be sold for a cem-
tery. On their peril, he forbade the
neighbors to enter the house.

The thieves of the neighborhood soon
found out the rich field, and for nights
pillaged it. The constables hearing of
this, laid in wait in the house one
night, and arrested three men as they
were rolling up the fine carpets for the
purpose of taking them away. The
owner, when notified to appear and
prosecute the thieves, not only refused
to do so, but threatened to prosecute
the constables for entering his house,
saying it was bad enough to have three
thieves break into a house sacred to the
memory of his wife, without having as
many constables also therein.

Some friends, seeing the peculiar
state of the owner, removed the balance
of the furniture to a safe place; and the
house remains open to the world. Bad
persons congregate there, and the house
at night is supposed to be the resort of
thieves and robbers.

Some years ago a squatter settled
himself in a little gardener's house on
the property, and plows the land and
reaps his crops as if the fee simple
rested in him. The owner has refused
to notice him or turn him out. Last

spring a certain General in the United
States army offered to rent or buy the
property, but not being himself a cem-
eter, or possessing any of the religious
or soothing influence of that locality,
his appeal was rejected. On all other
subjects the owner is said to be most
rational, and carries on a large business
with great success. The property is
valued at \$35,000.

Huxley on the Hypothesis of Special Creation.

The arguments brought forward in
its favor all take one form:—If species
were not supernaturally created, we
cannot understand the fact, &c; we
cannot understand the structure of ani-
mals or plants, unless we suppose they
were contributed for special ends; we
cannot understand the structure of the
eye, except by supposing it to have been
made to see with; we cannot under-
stand instincts, unless we suppose ani-
mals to have been miraculously endowed
with them.

As a question of dialectics, it must
be admitted that this sort of reasoning
is not very formidable to those who are
not to be frightened by consequences.
It is an argumentum ad ignorantiam—
take this explanation or be ignorant.
But suppose we prefer to admit our
ignorance rather than adopt a hypothe-
sis at variance with all the teachings of
nature; or suppose for a moment we
admit the explanation, and then seri-
ously ask ourselves how much the
wiser are we; what does the explanation
explain? Is it any more than a grand-
iloquent way of announcing the fact
that we really know nothing about the
matter? A phenomenon is explained
when it is shown to be a case of some
general law of nature; but the super-
natural interposition of the Creator can,
by the nature of the case, exemplify no
law, and if species have really arisen in
this way, it is absurd to attempt to dis-
cuss their origin.

Or lastly, let us ask ourselves whe-
ther any amount of evidence which the
nature of our faculties permits us to
attain, can justify us in asserting that
any phenomenon is out of the reach of
any causation? To this end it is obvi-
ously necessary that we should know all
the consequences to which all possible
combinations continued through unlim-
ited time can give rise. If we know
these, and found none competent to
originate species, we should have good
ground for denying their origin by nat-
ural causation. Till we know them,
any hypothesis is better than one that in-
volves us in such miserable presumption.

But the hypothesis of special crea-
tion is not only a mere specious mask
for our ignorance, its existence in biol-
ogy marks the youth and imperfection
of the science. For what is the history
of every science but the history of the
elimination of the notion of creative,
or other interferences with the natural
order of the phenomena, which are the
subject matters of that science? When
astronomy was young, the morning stars
sang together for joy, and the planets
were guided in their courses by celestial
hands. Here the harmony of the stars
has resolved itself into gravitations
according to the inverse square of the
distance, and the orbits of the planets
are deducible from the laws of the
forces which allow a schoolboy's stone
to break a window. The lightning was
the angel of the Lord; but it has
pleased Providence in these modern
times, that science should make it the
humble messenger of man, and we know
that every flash which simmers about
the horizon on a summer's evening is
determined by ascertainable condi-
tions, and that its direction and bright-
ness might, if our knowledge of these
were great enough, have been calculat-
ed.—[Lay Sermons, Addresses and Re-
views, pp 281-3.]

BE SOCIAL AT HOME.—Let parents
talk much and talk well at home. A
father who is habitually silent in his
own house, may be in many respects a
wise man, but he is not wise in his
silence. We sometimes see parents who
are the life of every company they en-
ter, dull, silent and uninteresting at
home among the children. If they have
not mental activity and mental stores
sufficient for both, let them first pro-
vide for their own household. Ireland
exports beef and wheat, and lives upon
potatoes; and they fare as poorly who
reserve their social charms for compan-
ions abroad, and keep their dullness
for home consumption. It is better to
instruct children and make them happy
at home, than it is to charm strangers
or amuse friends. A silent house is a
dull place for young people—a place
from which they will escape if they
can. They will talk or think of being
"shut up" there; and the youth who
does not love home is in danger.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &C.

JOHN J. DALY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, &c.,
BUENA VISTA. 41-1f

J. H. MYER,
Att'y & Counsellor-at-Law,
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.
OFFICE in the Court House. 34-1y

J. C. GRUBBS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his Services to the Citizens of Dallas
and Vicinity.
OFFICE—at NICHOLS' Drug Store. 34-1f

P. A. FRENCH. J. McMAHON.
NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP,
Eola, Polk County.

All Kinds of Blacksmithing done on Short
Notice, and to the Satisfaction of Customers,
and at Reasonable Rates.
Special attention paid to Horse-Shoeing.
Oct. 27, 1870. FRENCH & McMAHON. 34-1y

REMEMBER!
THAT THE
INDEPENDENCE HOTEL

Has been RE-FITTED, and no pains is now
spared to make all who may call Comfortable
and Happy.

A good Stable is kept in connection with the
House. Call and see us.
Oct. 27, 1870. JEREMIAH GALWICK. 34-1y

J. R. SITES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Dallas, Ogn.

Having resumed practice, will give special
attention to Obstetrics, and the treatment of
the diseases of Women and Children
228-Office at his residence.

W. D. JEFFRIES, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eola, Oregon.

Special attention given to Obstetrics and
Diseases of Women. 11f

J. E. DAVIDSON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Independence, Ogn. 1

T. V. B. Embree,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
AMITY, YAMHILL CO., OREGON.

228-Office at residence. 14y1

C. G. CURL,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
SALEM, OREGON.

Will practice in all the Courts of Record and
Inferior Courts of this State.
OFFICE—in Watkins & Co's Brick, up
stairs. 1

P. C. SULLIVAN,
Attorney & Counsellor-At-Law,
Dallas, Oregon.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. 1

J. L. COLLINS,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
Dallas, Oregon.

Special attention given to Collections and to
matters pertaining to Real Estate. 1

Geo. B. CURRY. E. HURLEY.
CURRY & HURLEY,
Attorneys-At-Law,
LAFAYETTE - - - OREGON. 3-1f

MARION RAMSEY,
Att'y & Counsellor-at-Law,
Lafayette, Oregon. 3-1f

E. D. SLOAT,
Carriage and Ornamental
SIGN PAINTER,

Commercial Street,
Opposite Starkey's Block,
SALEM. 21-1f

ALL SORTS OF GOODS SOLD FOR
Cash or Marketable Produce at
J. H. LEWIS'S

WELCH'S PREMIUM SALMON—BEST
In market—in kits or barrels.
For sale at COX & EARHART'S,
Salem.

RUSSELL & FERRY,
Real Estate Brokers and
Real Estate Auctioneers,
OFFICE—St. Charles Hotel Building,
PORTLAND - - - - OREGON.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &C.

COX & EARHART,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
MOORE'S BLOCK, SALEM.

Goods by the Package at Reduced Rate
my10-31f

Underwood, Barker & Co,
WAGON MAKERS,
Commercial street, Salem, Oregon.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF WAG-
ONS after the most approved styles and
the best of workmanship, on short notice, and
AT PORTLAND PRICES!
21-1f

Saddlery, Harness,
S. C. STILES,
Main st. (opposite the Court House), Dallas.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,
Check Lines, etc., etc., of all kinds, which he is
prepared to sell at the lowest living rates.
REPAIRING done on short notice.

GAITERS.—DO YOU WANT SOME
Fine Cloth Gaiters? If so, supply your-
selves at J. H. LEWIS'S.

QUEENSWARE IN ABUNDANCE
At J. H. LEWIS'S.

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON,
Main street, : : : Dallas, Ogn.

WINES, LIQUORS, PORTER, ALE
Bitters, Cigars, Candies, Oysters,
and Sardines will be served to gentle-
men on the outside of the counter, by a gentle-
man who has an eye to "his" on the inside.
So come along, boys; make no delay, and
we will soon hear what you have to say.
32 W. P. CLINGAN.

HURGREN & SHINDLER,
Importers and Dealers in

FURNITURE
AND
BEDDING.

The Largest Stock and the Oldest Fur-
niture House in Portland.

WAREHOUSES AND FACTORY
CORNER SALMON AND FIRST STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON;
12-1f

EDUCATIONAL.
LA CREOLE ACADEMY,
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

MR. M. M. OGLESBY.....PRINCIPAL.
MISS C. A. WATT.....ASSISTANT.

This Institution was Re-opened on Mon-
day, the 31st of October. The Teachers are
determined to do everything in their power to
make this School second to none, of its grade,
in the State. They earnestly solicit the hearty
Co-operation of the Community, and a Liberal
Patronage from the Public.

EXPENSES.
PRIMARY, per Term.....\$4 00
COMMON ENGLISH, per Term..... 6 00
HIGHER ENGLISH, per Term..... 8 00
Latin or French Language, Two Dollars
Extra.

These figures will be greatly reduced by the
application of the Endowment Fund. All
Students entering the School will share equally
the benefit of this Fund.

Students will not be admitted for a less
period than a Half Term. Charges will be
made from the time of Entering.

No deduction made for Absence, except in
case of protracted Sickness.

N. LEE, Chairman Ex. Com.
WM. HOWE, Sec. of Board.

WOOL WANTED.
THE ELLENDALE MILL COMPANY
will give the highest market price for
wool, delivered at their factory in Polk Co.
Their Store is also open, with a general as-
ortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
&c. 2-1f

JENNINGS LODGE No. 9, F. & A. M.,
Dallas, holds its regular com-
munications on the Saturday preceding
the Full Moon in each month, unless the moon
falls on Saturday—then on that day, at one
o'clock.

Also, on the second Friday in each month
at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of improve-
ment of the Craft in Masonry and for such
other work as the Master may from time to
time order.
All Brethren in good standing are invited to
attend By order of the W. M.

Why will Men Die,
AND LEAVE THEIR FAMILIES DES-
titute, when \$6 secured \$2,500, and \$16
secured \$5,000 in the United States Mutual
Benefit Company, of New York.
Send for a pamphlet, or call upon J. D.
Carry, Agent for Oregon, and obtain full infor-
mation.
44-3m Dallas, Polk Co., Oregon.